

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXII. No. 12.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.GERMAN THEATRE, No. 314 Broadway.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.STERNWARTS, Fourteenth street.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.DOWDNEY HALL, Broadway, near Broome street.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.ST. FRANCIS MINISTERS, 35 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Broadway, between Broadway and Chambers street.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S FAIR THEATRE, Brooklyn.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—*THE LITTLE BOY*. Matinee at 2 o'clock. O'Clock—PAUL FRY.

New York, Saturday, January 12, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a new report, dated to the 11th of January.

The movement of the American radicals towards an impachment of President Johnson attracts the most serious attention in England and France.

The United States iron-clad Manitoquin, with other vessels of the squadron, is visiting the ports of Spain.

The health of the ex-empress of Mexico is still improving.

A serious commercial panic is said to exist in Shanghai, China.

It is reported from Toulon that a powerful French iron-clad squadron will follow in the wake of the army transport fleet to the Gulf of Mexico, and that the imperial army has been ordered to look after "privileges" and "disturbances" on the Mexican coast, in the Bahamas channel and "ports of the United States."

The St. Petersburg Journal expresses the entire faith of Russia in the inevitability of the constitution of the United States and its ability to sustain the Union through the political crisis which is now upon us.

From England we have interesting details of the great ocean yacht race and the progress of the yachtsmen to December 29. From these we learn the particulars of the course of the race, the Atlantic as detailed by the logs kept by the sailing officers. The cable informs us that several of the yacht clubs of France propose to give medals of honor to the owner of the Henrietta. The English pilot of the Vesta claims that the Vesta would have been second in the race had he himself not mistaken one of the coast lights.

The Papal authorities have interdicted the services in the Scotch Protestant Church in Rome, and it is said they intend to stop the services in the American chapel.

There is a Japanese embassy in Paris on its way to the United States.

By the steamship Persia, at this port yesterday, we received our European cables dated to the 29th of December, containing interesting details of our cable dispatches.

Consols closed at 91 for money in London yesterday. United States five-twenty was at 72½. On the Paris Bourse five-twenty was quoted at 72½. Five-twenty closed at 70½ on the Frankfurt Bourse.

The Liverpool cotton market was inactive yesterday at noon. Middling uplands were at 14½. Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions had a declining tendency.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill to enforce the thirteenth amendment to the constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the bill to provide for a site for the New York Post Office was referred to the Committee on Post Office.

A joint resolution directing the secretary of the Treasury to remove the wrecked steamer Scotland was adopted. The bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents was called up, but, pending its consideration, the morning hour expired, and the bill to regulate the tenure of office was called up. An amendment prescribing punishment for appointing to or accepting office after rejection by the Senate was agreed to. Mr. Lane, of Missouri, introduced a bill to amend the militia laws. It incorporates changes from the army, or persons who leave the country to avoid the draft from ever holding office under the government.

In the House Mr. Ashley reported from the Committee on Territories a bill for the North Carolina re-construction bill. It was recommitted. The rule placing the reports of the Associated Press under the same rule and regulations as those of the Globe was adopted. The House soon after adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, notices were given of intention to introduce bills to incorporate the Metropolitan Transit Company, relative to the transportation of passengers on the New York and New Jersey Railroad, and to create a Metropolitan Aqueduct Department, relative to the assessment and collection of taxes in New York; and to amend the law relative to the redemption of notes of clearing banks. This to prohibit the overloading of vessels and increase cargo; and to amend the general railroad law were introduced. It was resolved to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, a bill relative to the public markets of New York city was reported. Notice was given of intention to introduce bills to amend the charter of Brooklyn; to incorporate a Metropolitan harbor district and a board of wharves and piers; for the construction of railroads in Fourteenth, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-ninth, and other streets, and Lexington avenue; to abolish the New York Board of Commissioners; to prevent the use of steam on the Second Avenue railroad; to confirm certain acts of the Mayor of New York; and to amend the Registry and game laws. Bills were introduced appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a new capitol; to construct railroads in Lexington avenue, avenue C, Christopher, Twenty-third and other streets, in New York; to reduce the fare on railroads of passengers not furnished with seats; relative to the tenure of office in New York; and for the further protection of female employees in New York city. The resolution instructing the Committee on Public Health to examine tenement houses and report to the Assembly was referred to the Committee. The Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

THE CITY.

No meeting of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company took place yesterday for the election of directors, because of an injunction recently issued by Judge Barrett to the Supreme Court restraining the company from holding such a meeting.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order compelling the closing of all liquor saloons to-morrow, the clause of the law closing saloons at midnight will not be enforced, however, until the 15th of January. Licensed dealers are allowed until the 22d inst. to stop up their saloons.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made for the removal for trial to the United States Circuit Court of two civil actions pending against Benjamin F. Butler, alleging false imprisonment and fraud.

least conversion of property of a private citizen during the war. The plaintiff, John H. Lester, was imprisoned, with bail and chain attached to his limbs for upwards of a year, the defendant, it is alleged, wholly ignoring a pass from the Secretary of War authorizing Lester to proceed to Fortress Monroe to meet his wife and children who were returning from the South.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, a verdict was rendered in the case of Kinsie et al. against Ford et al., in the sum of \$25,783. The action arose out of a dispute in regard to the delivery of a gold certificate for \$10,000, in January, 1855, when gold was selling at the rate of 105½ per cent premium.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday a decision was rendered in the case of George W. Holt vs. The Excise Board, et al., the Court deciding that the decision of the Court of Appeals, so far as it was concerned, was final, and that the injunction which was granted last summer must be vacated. A great many persons, who are interested in the liquor traffic were present, and greeted a remark made by the counsel for the appellant, that "the decision of the Court of Appeals was bogus," with cheers and applause, which was sharply rebuked by the Court.

The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain McGuigan, of the Indian line, will sail at noon to-day, from pier 45 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The French steamship Perce, Captain Duchesne, will sail at ten o'clock this morning for Brest and Havre, from pier 60 North river, dock of Morton street.

The Anchor line steamship Ribiera, Captain Munroe, will leave pier 44 North river at three o'clock this afternoon, for Glasgow and Liverpool, touching at London-derry to land passengers and mails.

The steamship General Grant, Captain Holmes, of Cromwell's line, leaves pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock to-day for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star line steamship Huntsville, Captain Ryder, will sail for New Orleans at three o'clock this afternoon, from pier No. 13 North river.

The steamship San Jacinto, Captain Loveland, of the Empire line, will leave pier No. 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The stock market rallied yesterday and closed firm. Gold advanced, and closed at 133½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams from Matamoros are dated January 7. Cortinas was again in front of that place, and it was expected that he would attack. The reported occupations of San Luis Potosi, Guadalupe and Aguas Calientes were confirmed. The San Luis garrison retreated towards Mexico city, and the liberals entered the town on Christmas day. Mejia's army was completely demoralized, and he himself was sick and disheartened. President Juarez arrived at Durango on the 13th of December. General Sedgwick was still at Brownsville.

Our advices from Rio Janeiro are dated December 8, and come by way of Lisbon, Portugal. The rivers Amazon, Tocantins and San Francisco have been thrown open to the trade of all nations. A riot had taken place between the Brazilians and Portuguese in Pernambuco, in which eight Portuguese and one hundred Brazilians were killed. Three hundred Brazilian soldiers had arrived at Montevideo. There had been another violent storm in Buenos Ayres.

The Russian trials at Toronto were resumed yesterday. Timothy Kelly was found guilty and condemned to death by hanging on the 6th of March next. John Smith was acquitted.

The Hawaiian bark Maora Kea left Port Gormet, Washington Territory, for the Sandwich Islands on the 2d of November, and was wrecked near Kosokomo Sound on the 25th of the same month. The second mate and a seaman were drowned. The masts were cut away, and the vessel floated helplessly for fifteen days. Those on board were finally captured by Indians and reduced to slavery. Two of them succeeded in escaping, after forty days' captivity, and arrived at Victoria, V. I., on last Tuesday night. The captain and the rest of the crew are still in slavery.

The question of adopting the constitutional amendment to be reconsidered in the Virginia Legislature, which rejected it recently. This movement is brought about by letters to the members from their constituents, received since its rejection, urging them to vote for its adoption. In a reconsideration it will be urged to submit the question of ratification to the people.

Judge Meredith, of the Richmond Circuit Court, has decided that the Virginia State law is unconstitutional. The Colorado House of Representatives has protested, through Governor Cummings, against the admission of that Territory as a State into the Union on the ground that it has not sufficient population and the people have had no opportunity of expressing their wishes in regard to the matter.

The Equal Rights Convention of colored men recently holding forth in Washington have passed a series of resolutions claiming the elective franchise and full representation. The resolutions will probably be presented to the Reconstruction Committee to-day.

The Michigan Legislature yesterday adopted resolutions favoring the impachment of President Johnson and thanking Congress for passing the District Suffrage bill over the veto.

The Kansas Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment yesterday. The members of the Maryland Legislature from the Eastern and Western Shores reported in favor of Governor Swann for Senator in caucus last night, on condition that the basis for representation in the next convention shall be the same as in 1864. The balloting in caucus will take place on Monday night and the election on Tuesday.

Governor Morton was nominated for Senator in a caucus of republican members of the Indiana Legislature last night.

The President's Impachment—The Plan of Operations.

The opinion seems to prevail that the proceedings commenced in the House of Representatives looking to the impachment of the President of the United States will end in smoke; that the movement is only a *ruse de guerre*, or a sharp diversion against the administration, and that there is no design entertained by his accusers of pushing the affair to the indictment and trial of President Johnson before the Senate. We have information from Washington, however, which justifies the opposite conclusion—that Ashley's resolution and the pending inquiry of the Judiciary Committee of the House are but the initial steps to a deliberate purpose on the part of the republicans in Congress for the removal of President Johnson from office, and without any needless delay.

The plan of operations which it is said has been agreed upon is this: The House Committee on the Judiciary will make up their report in favor of impachment, and it will be adopted by the House before the close of the present session. A committee will then be appointed and instructed to go, in the name of the House, and impeach Andrew Johnson of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors" before the Senate, and demand his trial upon the charges preferred against him. The Senate will then postpone the matter to the meeting of that body in connection with the new House of Representatives on the 4th of March, for the reason that on that day the term of one-third of the present members of the Senate expires, and new members to a considerable extent, including several radical gains, will take their places. With this meeting of the 4th of March the Senate will first proceed to the election of their presiding officer, and Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, it is supposed, will be chosen. Mr. Wade, therefore, as President of the Senate, in the event of the removal of Andrew Johnson, will become President of the United States under an existing law of Congress made in pursuance of the constitution. With this contingency thus provided for, the Senate next, as a high court of impachment, Chief Justice Chase presiding, will proceed to the trial of President Johnson upon the indictment of the House and will push the trial rapidly forward, and, as it is believed by the prosecution, to his conviction and removal from office. It is predicted that

within two months from the commencement of this trial (if not with its commencement) Andrew Johnson will be displaced and Senator Wade will be promoted to the White House.

But for what offence is President Johnson to be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate? The constitution, article IV, section 4, says: "The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." We have heard of no accusations of treason or bribery against Mr. Johnson, but in these "other high crimes and misdemeanors" of which the two houses of Congress possess the power to judge him they have a wide latitude for a judgment against him, right or wrong. The constitution does not declare whether the President or any other civil officer of the United States arraigned before the Senate on an impeachment shall be suspended from that point in the functions of his office subject to the final issue of the trial; but it is surmised that the Senate at this point will take the responsibility of a decision upon this question. And here the danger is apprehended of a conflict and a violent shock to the financial world, resulting in a general revulsion. The Secretary of the Treasury appears to be pursuing a policy—Greeley's policy—in behalf of premature specie payments, calculated of itself to lead to a financial collapse, and therefore the greater danger of this calamity with the opening or ending of the President's trial before the Senate. We can only admonish all parties concerned to trim ship for the coming gale; for otherwise it may result in numerous shipwrecks. We are still in the midst of a great revolution, and the issues resulting from such a tremendous civil war as that from which we have just emerged are not to be settled in a day.

The Situation—What Is It? We live in a transition age. Everything is on the move. Every one feels it, but whether the movement is forward or backward, upward or downward, the wits of the wisest are puzzled to tell. The Mexican muddle is no unit type of the muddle which is everywhere—East, West, North and South—in the Old World and in the New. "Disunion," "dismemberment," "reconstruction," "rearrangement," are the popular terms of the time. The world's rulers, from the managers of the Associated Press and the Western Press to the managers of great States and empires, not excluding, by any means, the members of the United States Congress, are in deep and grievous perplexity. It would be strange indeed if, in such a conjuncture, and when men everywhere are so eagerly listening, the world's oracles were dumb. Within the last few days portentous voices have reached us from different parts of Europe. Baron Ricasoli, flinging his ultimatum at the bishops and grandees of the Italian Church, gives us his view of the situation. Count Bismarck, plucky as ever, wishing for peace, but bidding defiance to all the world, tells us what he means to do. Prince Gortschakoff, addressing his imperial master, prates about "the extinction of Austria," "the humiliation of France," "the future glories of the Slavonic power," which "is destined to acquire the dominion of the land as the Anglo-Saxon Power is of the sea," and thus offers his solution of the difficulty. The oracle of the Tuilleries is as yet dumb; but, in spite of the restrictions imposed upon him by the coming Exhibition, he must soon speak out. John Bright has told us what he thinks, and now we wait with some degree of impatience to hear what Lord Derby has to say. James Stephens may possibly have something to say on the subject. We are likely to have explanations and opinions enough. How soon the chaos is to break up, or what is to be the character of the new world which is to emerge from it—whether better or worse than the present—we know not. What we do know is that all are moving, moving, and toward what unknown sea we may not venture to say.

The Condition of Our Common Council.

A doubt has been entertained for many years by respectable people whether Congress or the Common Council of New York was the worse conducted body elected and assembled for legislative purposes. The late scene in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, where the interests of this great city are supposed to be discussed and cared for, settles the question for the present and decides it in favor of the superior badness of the Common Council. It is not a subject for merriment, but a very serious matter, to which we call the attention of our fellow citizens and the State Legislature. It is no excuse, though unlappily but too true, that Congress showed the example. Hurting inkstands and drawing knives and pistols have too often disgraced the national councils. Of late, however, things have improved, and Speaker Colfax, who is a gentleman, has known how to inspire the bad lot he has to deal with with some notions of decency and gentlemanly propriety. But in the Common Council of New York city there is no one who can entertain a hope of doing so great a change for the better in the men who compose that body. No man living can undertake with any hope of success to teach manners, to say nothing of dignity and other civic virtues, to the set of men elected in barrooms and pot-houses. From Congress, even in its worst days, some good has come; but none has ever come from the Common Council. Look at the condition of New York city. It is one of the filthiest in the world. Americans who visit Europe are astonished at the cleanliness and order they find in the cities of the Old World, and feel ashamed of the contrast with this the largest and wealthiest on this continent. The city authorities of European capitals are men whom their office invests with dignity and honor and to whom their fellow citizens look up with respect. In the matter of expenditure, New York, to say the least, compares favorably with any of those of Europe; but in the result the comparison is in favor of many poorer if not more populous cities. Our city funds, the fruits of the taxpayers' hard earnings, are jobbed and frittered away in a manner not only scandalous but criminal. Probably as much money has been spent within the last few years on dinners, carriages and kid gloves for Councilmen as would put down a good pavement in and pay for the cleaning of many of our thoroughfares. We not only have to suffer the discomfort and even disgrace of living in a city almost every street of which is a nuisance, but

we must now be afflicted with the additional misfortune of knowing that our affairs are in the hands of men unworthy of the low though honest occupation of a crossing-sweeper.

The United States Senate—A Lively Competition for the Coming Vacancies.

As the terms of one-third of the members of the United States Senate expire on the 4th of March, the question who shall fill these vacancies yet open, has awakened an unusual number of candidates. The New York vacancy has been settled in favor of Roscoe Conkling as the republican nominee. Greeley's universal rebel amnesty manifesto laid him out so cold that his name was not seriously mentioned in the caucus; and as for Thurlow Weed, his particular enmity against Roscoe was the making of Conkling. So that if both Greeley and Weed have been snubbed, Greeley is still "a little ahead." In New Jersey the contest among the republicans, who have the Legislature, is between Mr. Frelinghuysen, a lawyer, the Governor's appointee, and a Mr. Cobb, a popular dry goods man. The lawyer seems to have the inside track. In Pennsylvania Old Thad Stevens and Forney have been completely distanced by that old campaigner Simon Cameron. In Illinois Senator Trumbull has several active competitors for his place, but the chances seem to be in favor of his re-election. In Missouri a stiff contest between Governor Fletcher and four or five others has been settled in favor of a prominent radical named Drake, who, we hope, will not turn out a lame duck. In Kansas they have two Senators to elect, and of course the border men of that fussy radical commonwealth are in a high state of effervescence; and whether this or that radical succeeds it is all the same. There still remain some other Senatorial places to be settled among the republicans; but as it is pretty evident that the extreme radical in each is most likely to be the favorite, nothing more need be said of them for the present.

The democrats and conservatives of Maryland, in securing the Legislature, through Forney's folly, have a Senatorial plum, and a little dispute over it as to whether it should be given to Governor Swann or the Eastern Shore; but Swann will probably get it, and with all his trouble in the late fights with the old radical Baltimore Police Commissioners and Forney he has fairly earned it. The net result of all these elections will doubtless be a radical Senate, with a larger radical majority than at present, and sufficiently radical to push through the impachment of President Johnson.

City Railroads.

We see that the underground railroad scheme has been revived in the Assembly. It contains a number of fresh provisions, professing to meet the objections started against it last session, but which in reality are mere evasions of them. It is all nonsense to think of forcing through this bill. The general sentiment of the public is against it. What we want is not a multiplication of our present street obstructions, but a comprehensive and practical scheme, which will rid us of all such annoyances, while it will increase the facilities of passenger traffic. To obtain this we must do away with all the existing lines and construct eight or ten new ones, running parallel from the Central Park to the Battery, between and over the houses. By this plan the thoroughfares could be cleared of rails and street cars and a good macadamized surface obtained on them, thus rendering them agreeable for carriages and other vehicles. The objections to the cost would not be very serious, seeing that the lines would run through the yards of the houses, and that at an elevation which would detract but little from their usefulness. The idea of constructing them on such a high level seems a little startling at first; but there is in reality nothing objectionable in it. Experience has shown that the plan is not less safe or agreeable, while we know that it is infinitely less costly, than the ordinary system. There is scarcely a city in Europe in which thickly inhabited quarters are not traversed by lines thus built. Take London, for instance. There are the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the Blackwall lines, which reach their termini in the heart of the city over the roofs of the houses. In Bath and other provincial towns a similar plan of construction is to be observed. Its advantages are directness of route, cheapness and avoidance of the regular thoroughfares. We need not enlarge on the necessity of the same conditions as the basis of any general plan for the reconstruction of our street lines. They are more indispensable in the case of New York than in that of any other city, in consequence of the small area to which it is restricted. If we go on adding to the lines built on the present plan the city will soon become impassable by ordinary vehicles, and the number of accidents will be increased to a frightful extent. We therefore say to our representatives in the Legislature that they must oppose each and every project which does not embrace a general reconstruction of the railroad system of the metropolis. As for the underground life, it is simply impracticable, and looking to the names connected with it we can only regard it as intended to serve as a makeweight for some scheme presenting less physical difficulties, but not less objectionable.

BIG NAILS IN TWO COFFINS.—The nomination of Mr. Roscoe Conkling for United States Senator by the republican caucus at Albany has driven a huge nail into the coffins of two distinguished politicians—Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley. The former was laid out flat and stiff by this nomination, because it was partly in consequence of his hostility to Weed that Conkling was selected over Harris and Davis. As for Greeley, he was barely mentioned in the caucus. There may be half a dozen more prominent men also knocked over by this affair, but Weed and Greeley are the greatest sufferers. Their coffins are nailed down fast.

POOR OLD THAD!—The result of the republican caucus at Harrisburg on Thursday, in nominating Simon Cameron for United States Senator for Pennsylvania, shows conclusively that the Jacobin doctrines of Thad Stevens cannot be swallowed by the people of that State. He received only seven votes out of the eighty-one cast. Forney's influence in Pennsylvania may also be calculated by this number of republican votes. It is thus evident that neither poor Old Thad nor the Chevalier Forney can lead a corporal's guard in their own State. The stomach of the republican party there is too weak to digest the pernicious Jacobin stuff which Old Thad prescribes for himself.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

The following is a comparative table of the number of miles run each day by the three contending yachts in the great ocean race—

DATE.	HENRIETTA.	FLYING DUTCHMAN.	VESTA.
December 12.....	237	329	340
December 13.....	232	349	323
December 14.....	230	279	206
December 15.....	226	184	227
December 16.....	246	218	234
December 17.....	289	248	238
December 18.....	249	160	307
December 19.....	143	164	222
December 20.....	287	280	277
December 21.....	163	130	166
December 22.....	262	232	263
December 23.....	186	216	201
December 24.....	172	184	165
December 25.....	190	270	209
Total miles.....	3,096	3,097	3,094
Average per day.....	211	211	213

By the above it will be seen that the greatest distance run by the Henrietta in twenty-four hours was two hundred and eighty miles, and the least one hundred and fifty-three miles, which was on the 19th, the day she was compelled to lay to ten hours in a storm. The Flying Dutchman accomplished two hundred and seventy miles in one day, which was her greatest run, while the shortest distance she accomplished in twenty-four hours was one hundred and thirty-five miles. The greatest distance run by the Vesta in one day was two hundred and seventy-six miles and the least one hundred and sixty-five miles. The nautical log of each vessel will be found in another part of this day's Herald.

Decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the Liquor Dealers Case.

The liquor dealers of this city appeared by their counsel before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to obtain a continuance of the injunction in the case of the Excise law, or an extension of time under the late decision of the Court of Appeals. It will be remembered that this injunction was granted some time ago by the Court of Common Pleas, and that since that time the liquor dealers have had full swing in spite of the Excise Board. The case as to whether the Excise law was constitutional or not was carried to the Court of Appeals. That court decided the law to be constitutional. Upon the application of the liquor dealers the Court of Common Pleas decided that as an inferior court it had no power to reverse the judgment of a higher court, and that, therefore, the order granting an injunction was vacated. Under this judgment it is evident the police authorities will enforce the law, and that no liquor can be sold by retail after twelve o'clock to-night till sunrise Monday morning; nor can any be sold after twelve o'clock any night hereafter. It would appear that the unlicensed liquor dealers have the privilege extended to them until next Friday either to take out a license or close up their establishments.

The Population of the City of New York.

One of the New York papers endeavors to make it appear that the population of the city is decreasing, and that the result is what it uniformly predicted. The number given for 1865-'66 is 726,386, whereas it is stated to have been in 1860, 814,254, and in 1855, 629,810. According to this statement the population decreased during the last five years 87,000. The increase previously was at the rate of about twenty-nine per cent. It is said, however, that the suburbs are increasing while the growth of the city has received an extraordinary check. The number of people in the whole Metropolitan Police district, including the counties of New York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and six towns in Queens county, is put down at 1,224,379.

Now, we are convinced that the population of the city proper has not only not decreased, but has been steadily increasing all along. It is well known that the census has been taken in a loose and unsatisfactory manner, particularly the last one that was taken. No one placed any reliance on Mr. Depew's last official statement. We have no doubt that the population of this city to-day is over a million and probably nearer two hundred thousand. It is stated, on the authority of the Police Commissioners' report, that there are from ten to sixteen thousand tenement houses in this city, accommodating five hundred and fifty thousand people at least, or one-half the alleged population.

What, then, must be the number of those not living in tenement houses? At least as many more. Supposing this to be the case, it would make the entire number one million one hundred thousand. But looking at the increase of buildings, at the constant expansion of the city, the growing circulation of the daily newspapers, and then considering that there is no accommodation enough to meet the demand, which is shown by the high rents, who can believe the population is declining? Who does not see that it must be increasing? Why, any one looking at this vast expansion, at our crowded thoroughfares, which are becoming almost impassable, and at the growing business in the city, with the increased consumption of everything, will pay no attention to these unreliable census returns. These evidences of the growth of New York are unanswerable. The fact is our officials make a muddle of everything, and we have to use our common sense in connection with general facts to get at the truth.

CONDITION OF THE CITY TREASURY.

Judgments Against the Mayor and Commonality—City Property to be Sold—"Under the Hammer"—To-day. There are at present in the hands of Sheriff Kelly numerous judgments obtained in the courts against the city, at the suits of Messrs. Handfield, M. E. Beach and others, for sums in the aggregate amounting to \$50,000. In the present depleted state of the city treasury there is no appropriation to meet these judgments, and to-day the Sheriff will proceed to sell such corporation property as is available and now in his possession. A few days ago Deputy Sheriff Colonel Thomas Dunlap, by order of the Sheriff, sent the following communication to Comptroller Conkling: "SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, Jan. 9, 1867. R. R. CONKLING, Comptroller: Sir—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Sessions, I have advertised property for sale, which will be held adjourned from time to time. I now beg leave to notify you that I shall be compelled, in pursuance of law, to proceed with the sale under said execution—a lot of which you will find in the hands of your deputy, Mr. Storrs—on Saturday next, unless provision is made for the satisfaction thereof prior to that time. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff."

THOMAS DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff. This places the new Comptroller in a very unpleasant position, and it is hoped he may be able to save the city from the humiliating disgrace that the consummation of the sale would result in. The Legislature of 1866 passed an act compelling the Comptroller to place all claims against the city in the Tax roll of the following year. This leaves that officer unable to pay the judgments in question.

TRIAL OF A NEGRO MURDERER.

CHAMBERS, Jan. 11, 1867. Robert Mundy, colored, was placed on trial to-day for murder in shooting Oton Watson through the heart with a ramrod a year ago.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.

BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1867. Martin Kelly, of Lynn, a boy about fifteen years of age, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in the bowlen House of Correction.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. Last evening Mr. Owens appeared as Solon Shingle and Joshua Butterfield before a very large audience, whose enjoyment of the performance was manifested by the warm and enthusiastic applause and movement that greeted the actor on the occasion of his first hit in the metropolis. Mr. Owens concludes his engagement this evening, and will be succeeded by the Worrell Sisters (Sophie, Irene and Jennie), who will open in an extravaganza by the Brothers Brothers, entitled "Campanella and Badoon," the story of the boy who loved the Prince. This piece has been for some time in preparation, and will be brought out in superior style.

Stadt Theatre. The master mind of Germany's poets, Goethe, in his classic drama of *Ermont*, was brought before the public last night. Should the house, jammed to the utmost, be taken as a proof of the assertion that the German public at large does not appreciate Goethe, the latter would fall entirely to the ground. But there can be no doubt it was *Goethe* whose name drew this immense audience, the public being anxious to see a great actor in his grand rôle. The object of this drama is familiar to the public. Davidson's *Alba* was a perfect success, and Francis Linck's *Clara* gave unquestionable proofs of talent and study.Kelly & Lee's Minstrels. This popular play, entertainment, continues to attract full and appreciative audiences, who are nightly regaled with a choice and elegant program of light and diversified selections of ballads, witticisms and burlesques. Last night the new operatic burlesque by Leon, entitled "The Opera House," introducing the *troupe* from London, "Ours as it goes," was rendered, and formed a new and pleasant addition to the already select and varied bill presented by these artists.San Francisco Minstrels. The variety and character of the attractions offered at this popular place of amusement fall not to crowd the capacious hall every evening with delighted and appreciative audiences. The programme the present week embraces many of the most ludicrous and at the same time the best pieces now done in cork, among which is the burlesque of the African Ballet Troupe. The ballet terminates with a grand and successful performance of *Le Diable à Quatre*, which requires no other comment than to say that it is superlatively beautiful.Charley White's Opera House. At Mechanics Hall last evening a large and enthusiastic audience assembled to witness the varied and pleasing entertainment offered by Charley White's excellent troupe. Burlesques, songs and dances of no mean order filled the programme, which was concluded by the well known process piece, in which John Hart, as *Henry*, and Charley White, as *the* mischievous Jane appeared to good advantage.Hosley's Opera House, Brooklyn. Hosley's Opera House cannot be a favorite resort for the fun-loving portion of the Brooklynites. The house was crowded last evening as usual, and the ludicrous acts of Archy Hughes, Mulligan and Cool White in the show business would draw a heavy laugh from the most sober-sided individual. The *Hurrah Trip Around the World* is a novelty which continues to draw the throngs. The success of the success of the Henrietta are portrayed with telling effect. Those who have not yet witnessed the present bill should do so before a change is made.Musical. Boeldieu's charming opera, *La Dame Blanche*, was tonight in *Die Weisse Dame*, was given last night at the Thalia theatre. The German language is hardly suited for such light, sparkling music,